INSURANCE.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW ORLEANS.

Pursuant with the requirements of their Charter, the CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY make the following statement:

Amount of Premiums received for the year ending 30th of June, 1859		$875,212 41
Amounts of Premiums unterminated 1st July, 1858		122,080 00
		$997,292 41
Premiums on Fire Risks	$401,278 89	
" Marine	246,425 71	
" River	326,210 81	
" Life	306 00	
		$997,292 41
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated 30th June, '59	$125,698 00	
Less Return Premiums	14,920 23	
		$140,618 23
Net Earned Premiums for year ending as above		856,674 18
Losses paid during same period—		
On Fire Risks	$189,934 40	
On Marine Risks	92,687 61	
On River Risks	213,655 46	
	$496,277 47	
Deduct for Interest and Discount, Profit and Loss, Savings, etc.	$151,179 47	
Less General Expenses and Reinsurances, etc.	$402,520 45—$48,646 62—8 447,628 45	
Net Profit		$409,045 73
The Company have the following Assets—		
Bills Receivable, Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$231,560 00	
Loans on Pledge of Bank and Public Stocks	628,224 17	
Premium Notes	185,574 81	
		$1,045,365 98
Due for Premiums and claims in course of collection		35,019 65
Real Estate		60,000 00
1600 shares Bank Stock		176,500 00
800 .. Gas Light Company Stock		115,206 00
$49,000 Consolidated City six per cent. Bonds		44,100 00
$50,000 City six per cent. Bonds issued to Railroad Companies		40,000 00
Cash		93,402 54
		$1,609,581 17

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. in cash on all the outstanding certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after the SECOND MONDAY in August proximo.

Also, to declare a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. (40 per cent.) on the Net Earned Premiums of the Company for the year ending the 30th June, 1859, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of October next.

And resolved further, that after reserving One Million of Dollars of Profits, all the outstanding certificates of Profits of the issue of the year 1856, be redeemed on and after the Second Monday in August proximo, as well as to pay FORTY PER CENT. of the certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, on and after the 10th of September next—interest thereon to cease from 30th June ult.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice President.
CHARLES J. MANSONI, Secretary.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
—OF THE—
CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published, in conformity with the requirements of their Charter, viz:

Amount of Premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1858		$241,206 69
Amount of unterminated risks, on 30th November, 1857		54,245 00
Total amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1858		$295,451 69
Premiums on Fire Risks	$190,403 25	
do Marine Risks	68,148 34	
do River Risks	36,900 10	
		$295,451 69
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated on Nov. 30, 1858	$63,936 00	
Less Return Premiums	4,206 86	
		$68,142 86
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1858		227,308 83
Losses paid during the same period, viz—		
On Fire Risks	$45,068 40	
On Marine Risks	57,437 76	
On River Risks	12,769 20	
	$95,275 56	
Reinsurances, expenses, interest or subscription note, etc.	38,211 01	
	$133,486 57	
Less interest, discount, profit and loss, etc.	45,215 72	
		88,270 85
Net earned profit for the year ending 30th November, 1858		$139,037 98
The Company has the following assets, viz—		
Bills receivable at short date for premiums		$50,407 21
Bills receivable, being balance due on subscription notes		50,086 21
Due for premiums in course of collection		40,567 13
Invested in bank stocks		73,651 50
Invested in notes secured by mortgage on real estate, worth double the amount due thereon		22,000 00
Invested in notes secured by pledge of stocks		16,050 90
Invested in city bonds		6,806 66
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies		7,370 00
Cash on hand		78,928 38
Total amount of Assets		$354,960 19

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on the 8th December, 1858, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish and State aforesaid, personally appeared Omer Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of December, A. D. 1858.
ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. in cash upon the scrip issued by this Company for 1857, to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after the second Monday of February next.

The Board of Trustees have also declared a dividend of sixty per cent. (60) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending November 30, 1858, for which certificate will be issued on and after the 8th of February, 1859.

The Company continue to insure against the perils of the seas and rivers and loss and damage by fire, at the current rates of premiums.

Office—No 3, Carondelet street.
O. GAILLARD, President.
GEO. W. WEST, Vice-President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY—No. 111 CANAL STREET.

Capital Subscribed..................................$411,560.

This Company, successors to the New Orleans Insurance Company, insure against the Loss and Damage by Fire, the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, at the current rates of premium.

J. TUYES. President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary. n22 3taw6m

LOUISIANA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE NO. 38 CAMP STREET.
Capital $300,000.

This Company will be ready to transact business on the 1st of SEPTEMBER NEXT, and will insure against the perils of the seas, rivers, and loss and damage by fire, and all usual risks at the current rates of premiums.

A cash return premium of FIFTEEN PER CENT. will be made to those insuring in this office.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.
New Orleans, August 17, 1859. au18tf

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE—South corner of Camp and Natchez streets.

Amount of Premiums for year ending February 28, 1859	$701,502 31
Net earned Profits for the year	326,594 01
Assets on the 28th February, 1859	907,227 02

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. after paying Six per cent. interest on outstanding scrip, and redeem the Certificates of Scrip of the years 1856 and 1857.

Interest and redeemable scrips payable in cash on and after the SECOND MONDAY OF MAY NEXT, and the certificates of scrip for the year ending February 28, 1859, will be issued on and after the 1st of June, 1859.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President,
m28 1y H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT of New Orleans. } CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, for the use of, etc., vs. M. SWITZER. No. 12,074.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on FRIDAY, January 6th, 1860, at 12 o'clock M.—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the faubourg Annunciation, First District of this city, in the square bounded by Manuel, now Magnolia, Clara, Melpomene and Thalia streets, designated by the Nos. 2 and 3 of said square, on a plan of the same drawn by George T. Dunbar, Surveyor, dated 1st of April, 1848, deposited in the office of A. Mazureau, a Notary Public in this city.

Said lots measuring each 32 feet on Manuel now Magnolia street, by 126 feet 7 inches and 2 lines in depth, between parallel lines, American measure.

Seized in the above suit.
TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

QUATRIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orléans. } LA VILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS, au profit de, etc., vs. N. SWITZER—No 12,074.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'Honorable Quatrième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le VENDREDI, 6 de janvier 1860, à midi, à l'Hotel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à l'adjudication de—

DEUX TERRAINS situés au faubourg de l'Annonciation, Premier District de cette ville, dans l'ilet borné par les rues Manuel, aujourd'hui Magnolia, Clara, Melpomène et Thalie, désignés par les Nos 2 et 3 du dit ilet, suivant plan dressé par Geo. T. Dunbar, arpenteur, daté du 1er avril 1848, déposé en l'étude de A. Mazureau, notaire public en cette ville.

Les dits terrains mesurent chacun 32 pieds sur la rue Manuel, aujourd'hui Magnolia, sur 126 pieds 7 pouces et 2 lignes de profondeur, entre lignes parallèles, mesure américaine.

Ensemble avec toutes les améliorations qui s'y trouvent, et tous les droits, privilèges, servitudes et avantages y attachés et y appartenant.

Saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER,
d5 14 23 30 ja6 Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT of New Orleans. } J. SIDNEY RELF vs. HENRY A. LEE—No. 13,907.
SIXTH DISTRICT COURT of New Orleans. } SAME vs. SAME. No. 5,813.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, and of a judgment rendered November 11, and signed November 29, 1859, to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cases, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of January, 1860, at 12 o'clock M.—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in the Suburb Livaudais, Parish of Jefferson, now the Fourth District of New Orleans, in the square No. 110, bounded by Apollo, Nayades, First and Second streets, and designated as No. 9 on a plan of the same and other lots, drawn by Edward Gottheil, Architect, under date of the 15th May, 1850, and deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, Notary Public, for reference. Which lot measures, in American measure, 30 feet front on Second street, by 126 feet 6 inches in depth, between parallel lines.

Together with all the rights, ways, privileges, servitudes thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—In cash the amount of plaintiff's claim, being the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars ($225) with 8 per cent interest from the 22d day of May, 1857, till day of sale, two dollars and fifty cents costs of protest, six dollars costs of act of sale and mortgage and costs of suit, and the balance, if any, at a credit of twelve months, with note secured by mortgage on the property sold.

E. T. PARKER,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

TROISIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orléans. } J. SIDNEY RELF vs. HENRY A. LEE—No 13,907.
SIXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orléans. } LE MEME vs. LE MEME. No 5,813.

EN VERTU d'un writ de saisie et vente a moi adressé par l'Honorable Troisième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, et d'un jugement rendu le 11 de novembre 1859, et signé le 29 de novembre 1859, et à moi adressé par l'Honorable Sixième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans les affaires ci-dessus, je procéderai le MERCREDI, 4 de janvier 1860, à midi, à l'Hotel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

UN TERRAIN, situé au faubourg Livaudais, paroisse de Jefferson, aujourd'hui le Quatrième District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'ilet No 110, borné par les rues Apollo, Nayades, Première et Deuxième, et désigné par le No 9, suivant plan dressé par Edward Gottheil, architecte, en date du 15 mai 1850, et déposé pour recours en l'étude de H. B. Cenas, notaire public. Le dit terrain mesure, mesure américaine, 30 pieds de face à la rue Deuxième, sur 126 pieds 6 pouces de profondeur, entre lignes parallèles.

Ensemble avec tous les droits, privilèges, servitudes et avantages y attachés et y appartenant.

Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—La somme de deux cent vingt-cinq piastres, ($225) avec 8 pour cent d'intérêt depuis le 22 de mai 1857, jusqu'au jour de la vente, deux piastres coût de protêt, six piastres frais d'acte de vente et d'hypothèque et les frais d'instance, comptant; et la balance, s'il y avait, à douze mois de crédit, en billet garanti par hypothèque sur la propriété vendue.

E. T. PARKER,
d3 12 21 30 ja4 Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT of New Orleans. } ACHILLE CHIAPELLA vs CHARLES FERGUSON—No. 7,254.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 28th, 1859, at 12 o'clock M.—

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the Fourth District of this city, in the square Fifty-nine, comprised within Washington, Live Oak, Fourth and Magazine streets, designated by the numbers seventeen and eighteen, on a plan made by H. Moelhausen, on the 4th of May, 1844, and deposited in the office of L. Hermann, then a notary public in this city; said lots are contiguous, and each fronts thirty-one feet six inches on Washington street, and each one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, between parallel lines, American measure.

2. And A SMALL PORTION OF GROUND, forming part of lot number nineteen and adjoining lot number eighteen, and which fronts one foot and six inches on Washington street, and one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, between parallel lines.

Seized in the above suit.
TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SIXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orléans. } ACHILLE CHIAPELLA vs. CHARLES FERGUSON — No 7,254.

EN VERTU d'un writ de saisie et vente a moi adressé par l'Honorable Sixième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le MERCREDI, 28 de décembre 1859, à midi, à l'Hotel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à l'adjudication de—

1. DEUX TERRAINS situés dans le Quatrième District de cette ville, dans l'ilet 59, compris entre les rues Washington, Live Oak, Quatrième et des Magasins, désignés par les Nos 17 et 18, sur un plan dressé par H. Moelhausen, le 4 de mai 1844, et déposé en l'étude de L. Hermann, alors notaire public en cette ville. Les dits terrains sont contigus et ayant chacun 31 pieds 6 pouces de face à la rue Washington, et chacun 125 pieds de profondeur, entre lignes parallèles, mesure américaine.

2. ET UNE PETITE PORTION DE TERRE, faisant partie du terrain désigné par le No 19, et contigue au No 18, ayant 1 pied 6 pouces de face à la rue Washington, et 125 pieds de profondeur, entre lignes parallèles.

Saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER,
n26 d5 12 19 28 Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT of New Orleans. } NIMICK, McCLOSKY & CO. vs. LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY—No. 7325.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock M.—

The steamship COATZACOALCOS, together with all her furniture, tackle, apparel, machinery, etc.; as she now lies in the Mississippi river, right bank, below this city, opposite the Convent.

Seized in the above suit.
TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SIXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orléans. } NIMICK, McCLOSKY & CO. vs. LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY—No 7325.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'Honorable Sixième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le VENDREDI, 30 de décembre 1859, à midi, à l'Hotel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à l'adjudication de—

Le steamship COATZACOALCOS, ensemble avec sa machine, ses meubles, etc.; tel qu'il se trouve maintenant dans le fleuve Mississipi, rive droite, au-dessous de cette ville, en face du Couvent.

Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER,
n29 d7 16 24 30 Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT of New Orleans. } SUCCESSION OF MICHAEL SIEFTS—No. 15,095.

WHEREAS Octave Morel has petitioned the Court for Letters of Curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Michael Siefts, deceased intestate—

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
J. L. KELLY, Deputy Clerk.

DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orléans. } SUCCESSION DE MICHAEL SIEFTS—No 15,095.

ATTENDU que Octave Morel a presente une petition à la Cour à l'effet d'obtenir les Lettres de Curatelle à la succession vacante de feu Michael Siefts, décédé intestat—

Avis est par la présente donné à tous ceux que cela peut concerner, d'avoir à déduire sous dix jours, les raisons pour lesquelles il serait pas fait droit à la dite pétition.

Par ordre de la Cour,
d1 5 10 J. L. KELLY, Député Greffier.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS—THE ASSESSMENT rolls of the city of Jefferson for the year 1859, are now deposited at the office of the Treasurer, and will remain so deposited during twenty days, subject to examination and correction of persons interested therein.

P. DUVERNEY,
T. J. LECORGNE,
M. LETHIEQUE.

AVIS AUX CONTRIBUABLES.—LE TABLEAU d'assessement pour la ville de Jefferson, pour l'année 1859, est maintenant exposé au bureau du Trésorier, demeurera ainsi exposé pendant vingt jours, sujet à l'examen et correction des personnes intéressées.

P. DUVERNEY,
T. J. LECORGNE,
n8 30t M. LETHIEQUE.

CONSTABLE'S SALES.

SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, For the Parish of Orleans. } Mrs. A. R. TOWN vs. Mrs. HARRISON—No. 10,996.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. D. F. Mitchell, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my Warehouse, situated on Circus street, between Poydras and Perdido streets, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock M.—

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Seized in the above suit.
TERMS—Cash on the spot. W. H. WATERS,
Constable.

SECONDE JUSTICE DE PAIX Pour la Paroisse d'Orléans. } Mme. A. R. TOWN vs. Mme. HARRISON—No. 10996.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias, a moi adressé par l'honorable D. F. Mitchell, Seconde Justice de Paix pour la paroisse d'Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, j'exposerai en vente à l'encan, à mon magasin de dépot, rue du Cirque, entre les rues Poydras et Perdido, le VENDREDI, 29 de décembre 1859, à midi—

Un lot de MEUBLES.

Saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

W. H. WATERS,
n28 d3 9 Constable.

SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT, Parish of Orleans. } J. HAWKINS vs. JAS. BERMAN. Nos. 10,748 and 10,749.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale directed to me by the Hon. D. F. Mitchell, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, situated on Circus street, between Poydras et Perdido streets, on TUESDAY, December 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock M.—

TWO CASKS OF BRANDY.
Attached in the above suit.

W. H. WATERS, Constable.

DEUXIEME JUSTICE DE PAIX, Paroisse d'Orléans. } J. HAWKINS vs. JAS. BERMAN—Nos 10,748 et 10,749.

EN VERTU d'un ordre de vente a moi adressé par l'Hon. D. F. Mitchell, Deuxième Justice de Paix pour la Paroisse d'Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai à vendre à l'encan, en mon magasin de dépot, rue du Cirque, entre les rues Poydras et Perdido, MARDI, le 13 de décembre 1859, à midi—

DEUX BARILS DE COGNAC.
Attachés dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

d1 7 13 W. H. WATERS, Constable.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1859.

SEAMEN LOST.—Capt. Smith, of the schooner Suffolk, from Matanzas, reports that on his passage hence, on the 13th December, during a heavy gale off Tortugas, Jno. Super, of New York, and Chas. A. Levin, of Stockholm (Sweden), were washed overboard from the jibboom and lost.

A SECESSION MESSAGE.—The Governor of South Carolina, in his message, while showing the advantages of a united South, says: "If, as I solemnly believe, we can no longer live in peace and harmony in the Union, we can form a confederacy with ability to protect itself against any enemy, and command the respect and admiration of the world." He recommends such measures as will obtain a confederation of Southern States in a concerted action in defense of their institutions whenever they may be put in jeopardy by all the departments of the Government passing into the hands of their enemies. If a Republican President be elected, he says it will settle the question of their safety in the Union.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The Petersburg (Va.) Express has the following:

We regret to hear that Miss Lizzie Pettit, formerly of Charlottesville, Virginia, who is well known as a dramatic reader, was seriously burnt on Friday morning last, at one of the New York hotels. She was dressing in her chamber, when her dress took fire from the grate, and the flames enveloped her. Fortunately she was saved by persons in the drawing-room, where she rushed, who covered her up and saved her, not without serious injury, however, to her person.

FORREST AND JAMIESON.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes:

When the "great tragedian" was worsted by his wife in that famous case, he swore that no public person who took active part against him should ever feel anything but his wrath. Jamieson, you know, was the author of the "Consuelo" letter. Forney, of Philadelphia, wrote to Geo. Roberts, of Boston, then at New Orleans, to get Jamieson "tight," and make him say something against the character of Mrs. Forrest. All these things having become public made Forrest very bitter against Jamieson, Roberts and others. Miss Kimberly, the wife of Geo. Roberts, has often publicly complained of Forrest's persecution since that time, and it is supposed here that if the great tragedian wishes it Jamieson will not be allowed to play in a Broadway theater. Next week will tell the story.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—On the 2d inst. the lower branch of the South Carolina Legislature adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to put the arms of the State in the most effective condition, and for the purchase of such additional arms and ammunition as may be necessary, the Military Contingent Fund be increased, for the ensuing year, to $100,000.

Resolutions were offered by Messrs. B. F. Perry of Greenville, T. Y. Simons of Charleston, and R. B. Boylston of Fairfield, expressive of the sense of the House in the present crisis. That of Mr. Perry is, in substance, as follows:

Resolved, That the general manifestation of feeling and sentiment at the North, make it dishonorable and dishonoring in South Carolina and other slaveholding States to continue united with a people whose moral tone characterizes them as a nation of pirates, savages, assassins and traitors.

The Committee on Military Affairs recommend an appropriation of $50,000 for the erection of two armories in Charleston.

NAVAL.—From the Washington States of the 2d we extract the following intelligence:

Chief Engineer Everett, on receiving orders to join the steam gun-boat Iroquois, resigned his commission in the navy. Chief Engineer Martin also resigned a few days ago. The navy has lost, in the resignation of these gentlemen, two of the most able and efficient officers. Mr. Martin's exertions in the construction of our new steam-navy, and Mr. Everett's recent work on Naval Engineering, sufficiently established the professional acquirements of each. The U. S. corps of Engineers can badly afford just now to lose such men, who, it is said, have not been treated with fairness by the authorities. Mr. Martin was once "the Chief Engineer of the United States Navy."

The trial of the steam gun-boat Iroquois having proved satisfactory, that vessel is now only awaiting the orders of the Navy Department to proceed on an experimental trip, previously to commencing her active service in a foreign squadron. She will probably leave the Brooklyn navy-yard on Wednesday next.

The proprietors of the Morgan Iron Works having completed the machinery for the steam gunboat Seminole, being constructed at Pensacola, have shipped it for that place, where it will be put in the vessel as soon as it is convenient to do so.

The recent detachment of crews for the Iroquois and Saranac, and the somewhat dull state of the recruiting business, have left the receiving ship North Carolina rather thinly supplied with naval seniors. She has not at present attached to her more than about one hundred and fifty hands, exclusive of a guard of marines, and about a dozen officers. The crew is daily drilled.

A LIVING BUNDLE OF DRY GOODS.—A dishonest servant girl, suspected by the proprietor of a New York hotel, was "overhauled" as she was about to depart, and concealed among her hoops and clothing were found a half-dozen cut glass tumblers, three or four glasses of currant jelly, several collars, and other articles of wearing apparel; four fine linen handkerchiefs, two of which she used as garters, and with the other two she secured her skirts, which were rather heavy from the weight of the glassware; also, two fine sheets wrapped around her person, and $15 sewed in the lining of her dress, all of which had been stolen from various persons in the house. It took a long while to unpack her.

A QUEER GOVERNOR.—Governor Stewart, of Missouri, refused for a long time to appoint a day for thanksgiving, but finally did so at the solicitation of personal friends. The St. Louis News says his Excellency, to atone for not having issued his proclamation earlier, issues one about three times as long as such documents usually are.

FERNANDINA COTTON MARKET.—The demand for long stapled cotton, during the past week, has been much greater than the supply offering, and every bale put upon the market found ready sale, at prices fully as high as the Charleston and Savannah quotations. New York, we understand, is already in the field as a competitor for the long stapled cotton of East Florida, and there are parties here ready to purchase several hundred bales for that market. This speaks well for our young city. Competition is the life of trade, and we hope soon to see large orders here, not only for New York, but direct shipments to England, France and the continents. We expect four or five large vessels here from Europe within the next thirty to sixty days, with railroad iron for the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad. Why should not our planters and merchants load at least one of these back to Liverpool with Florida long cotton? We say to our planters, the money can be had for their cotton here. Try the Fernandina market. [East Floridian.

MRS. JOHN BROWN'S VISIT TO HER HUSBAND.—A dispatch of the 1st inst. from Charlestown says:

The day has passed quietly, but has been one of great military bustle. Mrs. Brown was escorted over from the Ferry to visit her husband at 3 o'clock, and the entire military force was brought out to make a demonstration. She was received with full military honors, but her companions were not allowed to accompany her from the Ferry. After remaining four hours with her husband she was escorted back to the Ferry at 9 o'clock this evening, to await the reception of her husband's body. No one will be allowed to be within ear shot of the condemned at the time of the execution.

Another dispatch says:

By permission of the State authorities, the wife of John Brown arrived here in a carriage from Harper's Ferry, escorted by mounted troops. Every attention was accorded her consistent with the respect of Virginians for the character of woman, however unfortunate. The troops formed in a hollow square when she alighted. The interview of the husband and wife took place in presence of the Sheriff. An embrace, a kiss, but no tear was shed. She returned under escort to Harper's Ferry this evening at 8 o'clock, where she will await the reception of the body of her husband tomorrow.

Mrs. Brown left Baltimore, as you are aware, last evening, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, after coming direct from Philadelphia, in company with two gentlemen and a lady.

SPAIN VS. MOROCCO.—Our State Department has been officially advised that war has been declared by Spain against Morocco, and a blockade of the ports of the latter country is announced.

NAVIGATION IN ALABAMA.—The Mobile Tribune of Tuesday says:

We learn that all the rivers are now in good boating order. In a day or two all of the first-class boats will be on the "high seas," and then we may expect large receipts of the "great staple." Our receipts so far have reached nearly 300,000 bales.

The Death of Washington Irving—His Last Hours.

It appears that Washington Irving, the distinguished author, died suddenly. It is pretty generally known that his health has been in a failing condition for a year past. An asthmatical difficulty to which he has long been subject, has, during this period, taken a more serious turn, and has been attended with occasional paroxysms of difficult breathing, from which he has suffered greatly, and which have caused fearful apprehensions among the members of his family. The worst effect of this disease has been the sleepless nights that it has occasioned its victim. It is, in fact, stated that Mr. Irving has not had a perfect night's rest in a year. The consequence of this has been a complete prostration of his nervous system, and the gradual breaking down of a constitution already weak from the natural infirmity of years. But, in addition to this, Mr. Irving has been afflicted with another disease, not so generally known to his friends, but which, as the event has shown, was of a much more fatal character. This was an enlargement of the heart. The New York Times has the following in relation to his last hours:

On Sunday morning last he attended church as usual, at Tarrytown, about two miles from his residence. It was remarked by many persons in the congregation that he appeared more pallid and feeble than usual, and it was also noticed that he did not wait, after the services were over, as was his custom, to shake hands with his friends and neighbors, but immediately hastened home. During the morning of Monday he walked out to his garden, a short distance from the house, and gave some instructions to his gardener. He also gave instructions to the carpenters who were employed in making some alterations in his library. He did not ride out during the day, as was his custom, but as he made no complaint of feeling more indisposed than usual, the omission was not thought by his family to arise from any alarming conditions. He dined with the family about 4 o'clock, and after dinner proposed that they should spend the evening in amusement, conversation and reading. In addition to the regular members of the family, consisting of Ebenezer Irving, the brother of the deceased, with his three daughters, and Pierre M. Irving, a nephew, with his wife, another nephew, Rev. Pierre M. Irving, of New Brighton, Staten Island, the literary executor of the deceased, was also present, having accidentally come up from Staten Island that day.

The evening was spent according to the proposal of Mr. Irving, and excepting an occasional reference to his difficulty of breathing, none of the party appeared more cheerful, or a more gratified sharer of the enjoyment than he. About half-past 10 o'clock he rose to retire, and taking his leave of the company, he ascended the stairs alone to his bedroom. While upon the steps he met his nephew, Rev. Mr. Irving, coming down, holding in his hand a needle for sewing manuscripts. Mr. Irving accosted him in a playful manner, saying: "Why, Pierre, what are you doing with a needle?" and passed on to his room. These were the last words he ever uttered. One of his nieces, Miss Sarah Irving, had preceded him to his room, and when he entered she was engaged in arranging his books so that they would be convenient of access in his hours of wakefulness during the night. While engaged in this duty, she was startled by a noise as of some one choking, and turning round she saw Mr. Irving press his left hand to his heart and fall forwards. He caught hold of a table in falling, and gradually sank down on the floor. The noise was heard in the parlor below, and in a moment every member of the household was around him, but before any of them reached him he had ceased to breathe.

As appropriate to the occasion, we subjoin a portion of an interesting account of a visit recently made by him to N. P. Willis, Esq., in company with the Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, and Lieut. Wise of the United States Army. After stating that on their arrival at his residence, Mr. Irving was out upon his usual morning drive, Mr. Willis continues:

I was looking admiringly once more at Jarvis' record of him at the sketch-book period of his life, (the portrait with the fur collar, which all who have seen it will so well remember) when Mr. Irving came in from his drive. We had heard so much recently of his illness, that I was surprised to see with how lively and firm a step he entered—removing the slouched hat (comfortable departure from the old school covering, which I had never expected to see on so proper a head!) with as easy elegance as ever, sitting down with his gray shawl left carelessly over his shoulders, and entering upon kind inquiries and exchange of courtesies with no hindrance of debility that I could see. He is thinner somewhat in both form and features—owing to the asthma which interferes somewhat with his repose when lying down—but the general expression of his countenance is unchanged, and his eye as kindly and bright. As to the sprightliness of attention and reply, I could see but little difference from the Washington Irving of other days.

Conversation falling upon exercise, Mr. Irving remarked that he daily took his drive in the carriage—less from any desire to go abroad than finding, since he had given up habits of labor, that time hung heavy on his hands. * * * *

Mr. Kennedy had returned recently from a tour in Europe, where he had met many of Mr. Irving's friends; and he took this opportunity to speak of them, with their messages of honoring regard—Lord John Russell's, more particularly, who had been most earnest in his desire to be named tenderly once more to his friend of other days. Any one who has chanced to see and enjoy the half-embarrassed smile and look of deprecating humility with which this our most modest of great men receives an honorary tribute, will understand why it was a pleasure to be present at the opening of Mr. Kennedy's rich budget of Irving memories from abroad; and how he thus saw an unveiling of the beloved face recognized in his works, which was better worth treasuring than any portrait of the courtly outer man.

The honored invalid complaining a little of hoarseness in his voice, I mentioned to him an alleviative I had lately chanced upon myself for a similar trouble—asking accidentally for some help to my hoarseness in an apothecary's shop, and getting a lozenge with a most mysterious name, which I had since found an invariable throat deepener for three notes in the gamut. I contrived to call to recall to memory the Ossawatamystic inscription on the box, ("Brown's Pectoral Troches") and I was amused with the affectionate playfulness with which Mr. Irving called on one of his nieces (explaining, aside, "this is my doctor") to remember the name of the medicine. This same charming household physician, I observed, followed him to the door as he came out, afterward, to see us off, and guarded him against the cool air by tenderly drawing the shawl about his neck and placing his hat upon his head—caressing attentions which he evidently submitted to as a habit, the gentle troop who are thus his constant ministers being like a portion of his own personal existence.

Attributable, perhaps, to a rallying of his animal spirits with cessations from work, I could not but wonder at the effortless play of "Diedrich Knickerbocker" humor, which ran through all his conversation—Washington Irving, in his best days, I am very sure, never more socially "agreeable" than with us, for that brief visit. * * * * There was an amusing exchange of sorrows, also, between him and Mr. Kennedy, as to persecution by autograph hunters; though the ex-Secretary gave rather the strongest instance—mentioning an unknown man who had written to him when at the head of the Navy Department, requesting, as one of his constituents, to be furnished with autographs of all the Presidents, of himself and the rest of the Cabinet, and of any other distinguished men with whom he might be in correspondence.

It may not be amiss to add a passage from the Boston Post, given recently in an article on the sale of books:

Of Washington Irving's works—exclusive of the "Life of Washington" and "The Sketch Book"—there have been sold, within the last ten years, twenty-two thousand sets of fifteen volumes each. Of the "Sketch Book" thirty-five thousand copies have been distributed; and of the "Washington" forty-two thousand sets of five volumes each, and at prices ranging from seven dollars to eighty-five dollars per set. This gives a grand total of five hundred and seventy-five thousand volumes disposed of under G. P. Putnam's management since 1849. Meanwhile Mr. Irving has received, as the reward of his brain work, the snug little sum of seventy-five thousand dollars in the past ten years. A curious scrap of secret literary history is the fact that, at the expiration of Irving's contract with Lea & Blanchard, in 1844, there occurred a *hiatus* of five years, into which no other publishers ventured to leap. During this time the genial author of "Sunnyside," then in Spain, imagined himself obsolete and forgotten, his works being almost entirely out of the market, and no proposals being made to him for their publication. In 1849 Mr. G. P. Putnam tendered to Mr. Irving a formal offer to assume the re-issue of the various works in uniform and attractive style, which proposition the great writer accepted without suggesting a single change of terms. And the immense sales I have mentioned are the fruits of the contract then entered into.

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.—A dispatch of the 2d inst. from Atlantic City, N. J., says:

A small steamer ran into this inlet on Wednesday last, and still remains at anchor. Only one person came ashore from her, and in answer to questions put to him, stated that the steamer was from New York, bound to Havana, having been purchased by the Spanish Government, and that she put into the inlet in consequence of head-winds. There seemed to be quite a number of men on board, and as she still remains, notwithstanding the calm weather, some of our citizens suspect her of being in the hands of the filibusters. Her sides are painted black, with white stripes.

A Tribute to Washington Irving.

The following graceful tribute to the lamented Irving appears in the Boston Courier, and is probably from the pen of Mr. George S. Hillard:

Irving has long been the most popular of our American authors; and on this account there is less need of dwelling at length upon the peculiar characteristics of his exquisite genius. We can hardly flatter ourselves that these words of ours will be read by any one not familiar with his delightful writings. We should be but telling a thrice-told tale if we should attempt to do justice to the magic grace of his style, his easy and flowing narrative, his delicious humor, and his tenderness and sweetness of sentiment. Besides these peculiar literary merits, there is an indefinable charm in his writings, infused from his own personal character. With him the style was indeed the man. His works are penetrated with that kindliness, gentleness and cordiality which were recognized in his manners and bearing, by all who had the privilege of approach to his person. There was no gall in his ink, because there was none in his blood. Envy, malice and hatred never knocked at the door of his heart. He never lost a friend, or made an enemy. His nature was genial, sympathetic and sweet; soured by no disappointments, wasted by no stormy passions. And esteem and respect followed him no less than love.

Few men of letters had ever led more honorable and reputable lives than he. In his career there was nothing for a friend to suppress, nor an enemy—had he had one—to proclaim. He had none of the irregular impulses by which men of genius are so often led astray, and nothing of that weakness of character which not unfrequently accompanies the most brilliant endowments. Heir to all the graceful genius and delicate humor of Addison and Goldsmith, he escaped the coldness of the former, and still more the moral obliquities of the latter. And his life, now that it has been brought to a close, may be pronounced to have been eminently happy. Fame was his, and love and honor; in his latter years, exalted into reverence. How serene and beautiful were his declining years! how graced and dignified with everything that should accompany old age! the favor with which his countrymen received his latest productions was an earnest and anticipation of the unbiased judgment of posterity. Even in his lifetime, the spot where he lived became an object of interest second only to Mount Vernon. And now that he has gone to the grave, in the fullness of time, "like fruit seasonably gathered," his work done, his harvest sheaves all reaped and bound, we can mourn for him only with that natural sorrow which is the just tribute to departed worth. Gently and kindly has the immortal spirit been released from the mortal tenement that was beginning to feel the touch of decay. Who that loved him would have kept him longer here? Hail and farewell!

Original Anecdote of Washington Irving.

The New York Spirit of the Times has the following anecdote, which it says may be relied upon as authentic, and which illustrates, in a remarkable manner, Washington Irving's love of sociability, and his modesty with regard to his literary reputation:

A friend of ours, who occupies a lordly mansion in Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, was whilom a contractor for building that section of the Croton Aqueduct which passed through Tarrytown. Soon after he had erected a rude building for the reception of the tools and of the workmen, and to afford himself a temporary shelter while engaged in his responsible duties, an old gentleman, plainly dressed and of exceeding unpretending manners, presented himself one day and commenced a conversation with our friend. A great many questions were asked, naturally suggested by the new enterprise of supplying New York city with water, and after a visit of an hour or so, the old gentleman quietly departed. A few days afterward, accompanied by two ladies, he again visited the headquarters of our friend, and entered into a more detailed conversation, seemingly intent upon finding out all that was to be learned about the proposed aqueduct. These visits finally became a regular affair, and were continued twice a week, for a period of twelve months. The conversations were always confined to local subjects, and not a remark escaped from the lips of the visitor which was calculated to inspire curiosity, or suggest that he was other than some plain, good-natured person, with plenty of time on his hands, who desired to while away an hour or two in commonplace chit-chat.

In course of time our friend finished his labors at Tarrytown, but occasionally met his old friend on the little steamers that serve to connect our suburbs with the heart of the city. One day, while traveling along the Hudson, and busily engaged in conversation with the old gentleman, the steamer suddenly commenced pealing its bell, and made such a racket that our friend left his place, and hunting up the captain, asked him "what all that noise was about?"

"Why," replied that functionary, "we are opposite Sunnyside, and having Washington Irving on board, by this alarm his servant will be able to meet him at his landing with a carriage."

Our friend, in great enthusiasm, exclaimed, "Washington Irving! *he* on board; why, point him out to me; there is no man living whom I would more like to see."

At this demonstration, the captain looked quite surprised, and remarked, "Why, sir, you just left Washington Irving's company, and from the number of times I have seen you in familiar conversation with him on this boat, I supposed you were one of his most intimate friends."

The astonishment of our friend may be faintly imagined when he discovered that for more than a half year, twice a week he had a long conversation with Washington Irving, a person with whom, more than any man living, he desired a personal introduction.

AFRAID OF INFERNAL MACHINES.—Alluding to the threatening rumors of vengeance to be taken for the hanging of Old Brown and his associates, the Richmond Enquirer says:

When all chances for making a successful rescue fail the Abolitionists, they will try to get satisfaction for the deaths of the miserable beings at Charlestown, by sending parcels of death-dealing and explosive materials to the most prominent parties in Virginia, who were in favor of the letter of the law being strictly carried out in regard to the condemned prisoners.

These "torpedoes," or "infernal machines" are generally made up in most deceptive packages, and labeled so as to prevent all suspicion of danger on the part of the receiver. The latter naturally undoes the package in a hurry, and, in pulling off the lid or cover, starts some concealed spring or other igniting contrivance, and the whole affair explodes, with the sound and fury of a bomb-shell, dealing death and destruction around.

Such a killing conception is truly worthy of the fanatical demons who would lend money, means and succor to incite our Southern slaves to rise in rebellion, with midnight dagger, poison and incendiary's torch to destroy their owners and protectors with our wives and children.

In good truth, if such be the state of feeling among the Abolitionists, we may henceforth look upon every bale and parcel of Northern manufactures brought among us, as a "torpedo" that will conduce to destroy independence and *practical* self-reliance in Virginia. While the "parcels" first alluded to may destroy life of man, the latter ones will destroy liberty of mind and of progressive utilitarianism.

SINGED CATS.—Three "Kuncks"—pickpockets—arrived in the city last night from Harper's Ferry, on their way to New York, where they belong. They went to sound the pockets of the crowd whom they expected to find there. Instead of this they were taken into custody, and were made to undergo the process of having their heads shaved. As we saw them, yesterday, their polls looked like a couple of sections of freshly-scalded hog. The police of this city showed them up, and invited them to take care of themselves.

[Philadelphia Gazette.

A HINT TO FISHERMEN.—The Dutch always kill fish the moment they are taken out of the water, and they remain plump and of better flavor than those which are allowed to expire in long agony, which has precisely the same effect upon the flesh that disease has. The hint is worthy the attention of our fishermen. The French do not bleed poultry to death, but stick a sharp awl into the spinal marrow at the base of the head, and the retention of the blood adds to the fullness and flavor of the fowl.

A young lady once had a beau. He was anxious to enjoy some private conversation with his charmer, but there were two children in the room. The gentleman looked to see them put to bed, but he was disappointed. The youngest child, a little boy about three years old, slept with the young lady, and he had no idea of retiring without his bedfellow. Stretching his chubby length upon the carpet, he watched the twain with resolutely wide awake eyes until the bell rang for nine, when his patience becoming exhausted he raised his head, and said to the visitor:

"Nine o'clock is bed time; don't you think your mother wants you now?"

The mingling of embarrassment, vexation and mirth produced by this hint, which was good as a kick, was curious to behold. Sonny was sent to bed alone after that, and the young gentleman had a chance to "free his mind."

SOUTHERN ROAD.—We regret to learn, as we do, that the Southern Railroad has been forced to suspend track-laying for want of hands. We hope this will be only temporarily. We see they have bought all their iron, the track is about graded completely to Chunkeyville or near there, the cross-ties are furnished, and all that keeps as a drawback is lack of hands.

[Lauderdale (Miss.) Meridian.